Avenua Si

No. 15,316.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1902-THIRTY-TWO PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

RAIN STORMS

Southern States Visited by Unprecedented Downpour.

GREAT DAMAGE DONE

BAILROADS ALONG TENNESSEE RIVER SUFFER.

Big Freshet Expected at Chattanooga-Town of Harriman Destroyed.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 29.-The otorm last night raged in this city and section furiously for a short while, the rainfall being phenomenal, almost amounting to a cloudburst, accompanied by lightning. Local electric lines were obstructed in their operations for a few hours, telegraph lines were blown down and for the space of an hour there was the greatest anxiety for life and property. Today there are no evidences of the storm in this city, the skies

Reports received from stations on the Tennessee river and tributaries indicate that at the points above here the rainfall was heavy enough to justify the prediction of a freshet of considerable proportions. Some of the smaller streams tributary to the Tennessee are out of their banks and still rising. The crest of the tide will probably reach here Monday. Railroad wires along all lines are down and the reports received here today are very meager. The bridge on the main line of the Nash-ville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railroad

at Mammoth Ford, between Nashville and Tullahoma, washed away, and no trains are operating on that road today. There were also several washouts on the road. Trains which left here for Nashville last night went as far as Tullahoma and turned back, arriving here this morning.

Tracks Washed Away.

It is given out today that nearly 8,000 feet of track in the vicinity of Lafayette, Ga., on the Chattaneoga, Rome and Southern railway washed away, and that several hundred feet of the Cincinnati Southern track near Graysville, Tenn., suffered a like Heavy damage to the town of Murfrees-

boro', Tenn., by cyclone, is reported, but telephone and telegraph wires are down and no direct details have been obtained here. Official bulletins this morning from flood warning stations on the Tennessee river show that the rainfall at Clinton was 3.26 inches, bringing the river at that point one foot above danger line. Charleston had a fall of 2.03 inches and a rise of 7.8 inches in the river. On the Southern railway all delayed slides and washouts. General Superintendent Dodson of this division gave out a statement today in which he says the lines from Chattanooga to Jessup and from Chattanooga to Bristol are not damaged to any considerable extent. On the line be-tween Knoxville and Harriman one trestle near Dearmond was moved out of its line, but repairs were made by 10 o'clock this morning. On the Atlanta division there vashout near Macon and trains due from Atlanta are late. All trains were abandoned on the Birmingham division be-tween Carrollton, Miss., and Greenville last night on account of high water over the tracks. Trains due here from Memphis are late on account of the water over the tracks between Moscow and Rossville,

Town of Harriman Destroyed.

A special to the News from Harriman,

Harriman was destroyed by the flood, on account of the overflow of the Emery river. The damage is estimated at a quarter of a million dollars. It is reported this morning that two lives were lost and many more are supposed to have been drowned. It is estimated that from forty to fifty houses at Oakdale and Harriman were washed away. The tunnel at Junction, on the Cincinnati Southern railway, fell in. The plant of the Vestel Lumber Company was destroyed, the Hoe and Tool Company was badly damaged, the planing mill is wrecked and the tannery suffered heavily. The floating lumber, houses and debris knocked down a part of the bridge and washed it The loss to Harriman is terrible. ne lines are damaged. Late this morning advices began reach-

ing this city as to the damage on the Cin-cinnati Southern railroad, which is quite considerable, especially between this city and Oakdale. The reports confirm the early rumors that 400 feet of track at Graysville, Tenn., is gone, being washed away by the overflow from Walden's Ridge, Train delayed on the Jacksonville end of the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific railway, and a washout occurred on the Chattanooga Southern at Gadsden, causing some delay to traffic. On the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway between this city and Nashville the damage by flood is inconsequential from a financial standpoint, but trouble has arisen of a serious nature on account of the washing away of one span of the Duck river bridge and a span of the bridge over Garrison Fork, between Wartrace and Bell Buckle. bridge gangs and pile drivers are now at these places, and the railroad officials expect to have the line open by tomorrow afternoon. It is learned that along this line there was considerable destruction of property other than that owned by the railroad company.

Storm in Alabama.

GADSDEN, Ala., March 29.-The hardest rain in years fell last night. Some sections of the city are under water from two to four feet deep this morning. The city was in darkness all night, the power house being flooded. The damage to crops is very

ROME, Ga., March 29.-Two washouts are reported this morning on the Atlanta division of the Southern railway near Silver creek. Great damage was done to farms by last night's tremendous rainfall. KNOXVILLE, Tenn., March 29.-A special to the Sentinel from Coal Creek in the mining district says that town was partially flooded last night by high waters in creeks. Many people had to leave their homes, in which water was rising. Three

bridges on the railroad to the coal mines were damaged so that trains cannot pass the main line on the Knoxville and Ohio branch of the Southern railway between Jellico and Coal Creek, delaying all traffic between Louisville and Knoxyille.

COLUMBUS, Ga., March 29.—Several manufacturing establishments were forced to close down today on account of the high water in the Chattahoochee river.

A washout is reported on the Southern railway near Oak Mountain Springs.

Woman Attempted Suicide. ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 29.-Miss Ella May Patch, who on Thursday evening was found on the acqueduct in an unconscious condition, and afterward claimed she had been assaulted by a man while crossing the bridge, made a statement today to the effect that she had bound and gagged herself with the intention of committing suicide by jumping into the river, but that

ANENT CECIL RHODES

INTERESTING STORY ABOUT HOW HE GOT RHODESIA.

"One Who Knows" Declares the Credit is Due to F. R.

Thompson. LONDON. March 29.-Amid the maze of

biographies, character sketches, criticisms and eulogies of the late Cecil Rhodes; which continue to appear here, there was a letter published today which throws new light on the historic Lobengula treaty, by which Mr. Rhodes made Rhodesia. It is signed "One Who Knows" and points out that neither Mr. Rhodes, Mr. Maguire nor Mr. Rudd deserves credit for the famous concession, but that it belongs to F. R. Thompson, member of parliament for Winberg, Cape Colony, known as "Matabele Thompson." As proof of the writer's assertion, this characteristic letter of Mr. Rhodes to Mr. Thompson, dated London,

July, 1889, is adduced:
"Dear Thompson: Stick to it. I trust to you alone. Upon you depends the whole thing. The concession I consider to be your work. The charter is mine. Without the latter the former would be unworkable. Nature abhors a vacuum. I ask you is there a better chance in the world for you? Besides being one of the richest men in he colony, you will have the kudos (glory). Napoleon was prepared to share the world so long as he got Europe to work on these lines. Can't you give the whites who are in the country something? After all, they deserve something. If any doubt your power show them this. G— will pay all checks you draw. I feel you won't fail

me. Stick to the post. "One Who Knows" adds "Without Mr. Thompson's nineteen months of daily pa-layer and peril at the king's kraal, at Buluwayo, there would have been no Rhodesia today.

A financial authority of the Daily Tele-graph estimates Mr. Rhodes' fortune at ver \$15,000,000, and, in a forecast of the future of Rhodesia, draws a curious comparison between the agricultural possibilities of that country and those of Iowa. The selection of Iowa is due to the fact that Robert Benson, a director and leading spirit of the land company of Iowa, is now a di-rector of the Chartered Trust Company, and is otherwise largely interested in Mr. Rhodes' territories. It is said that a network of farms will be started in Rhodesia on the American plan.

FREEDMAN SCORES A POINT.

Justice Traux Overrules the Demurrer of A. G. Spalding.

NEW YORK, March 29.-Justice Truax in the supreme court-today overruled a demurrer entered by A. G. Spalding and others to the injunction suit brought by Andrew Freedman, owner of the New York Base Ball Club, to restrain Spalding from acting as president of the National League. Justice Truax decided that the defendants might withdraw the demurrer and defend the suit on the payment of costs. The suit was begun last December when Freedman obtained a temporary injunction restraining Spalding from exercising any of the functions of the office of president of the National League, to which he was elected at a meeting of the National League held at the delegation of the District G. A. R. and Gen. Fifth Avenue Hotel.

It was alleged in the plea for an injunction that the election was void as a quorum was not present at the time. Those the President by Gen. Dyrenforth and B. who participated in Spalding's election were representatives of the Pittsburg, Chicago, Brooklyn and Philadelphia clubs. Spaiding demurred to the complaint on the ground that the court had not jurisdiction of the subject of the action; that the plaintiffs had not legal capacity to sue; that there was a defect of parties plain-tiffs; that there was a defect of parties defendants, and that the complaint did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause

SUFFRAGE PLAN ADOPTED.

Amendment to Virginia Constitution Finally Agreed On.

RICHMOND, Va., March 29.-A suffrage plan has been finally agreed upon by the constitutional convention of Virginia, under which it is expected the negro vote will be practically eliminated.

It provides that voters shall pay a poll tax of \$1.50, shall be able to read, or understand, when read to them, the constitution of the state, and shall be able to make application for the right to register in their handwriting in the presence of the registrars.

The "understanding" clause is only to be in effect until January 1, 1904. The other features are permanent. Confederate diers and their sons are exempt from the understanding and application clauses

MR. STOWE MAY WRITE A BOOK. Former United States Consul at Cape

Town on Boer War.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 20 .- Col. James G. Stowe, former United States consul general at Cape Town, South Africa, in an address last night, said that he had returned to this country with the intention of writing and publishing a book on the South African war, but that he had been requested not to do so by John Hay, Secretary of State, and that he had, therefore, given up the project, at least for the pres-

He said that he would not do so until after the close of hostilities, if at all. He declared that he knew the causes of the war, but that he did not intend to tell them at this time.

TOBACCO WAR IN LONDON.

The Spectator Makes Curious Comments on the Subject.

LONDON, March 29.-The tobacco war here has created a degree of national interest far greater than that usually associated with trade disputes. Academic organs, like the Spectator, devote many columns to a serious discussion of the results of such a wholesale disintegration of a British system by American capital. The Spectator draws a curious comparison of the rival methods. "English capitalists," says this paper, "will risk millions in a trade war with the greatest pluck; but American capitalists will actually sacrifice them rather than be beaten. Such wars them rather than be beaten. Such wars are the enjoyment of their otherwise rather dull and overworked life. They will feel disgraced if they do not win, and will stake their last dollar on exchanges, which to them are fields of glory or humiliation. What else have they to live for? Politics offer no career. They cannot found families, in the English sense, and as for lux-ury they enjoy it like the Bomen pobles. ury they enjoy it like the Roman nobles, while they have it, or do without in serene

These characteristics, the Spectator deduces, bode ill for British trade, and it prophesies an attempt to coerce the retailer on the part of the American company, which is now "brought up all stand-ing against British character" in the form of the dull passivity of the retailers' neu-trality between the combines, in which, concludes the Spectator, "there is unques-

content.

A Conference on the Irrigation Bill.

THE PRESIDENT OPPOSED

FEATURES OF THE MEASURE HE DOES NOT APPROVE.

A Delegation of Union Veterans Received-Many Visitors Call Upon the Chief Executive.

President Roosevelt, in a conference with number of western congressmen this morning, plainly stated his opposition to some of the provisions of the bill that has passed the Senate, and is now pending in the House, providing for national aid for irrigation. The President warmly approves of the general purposes of the bill, but says frankly that he could not and would not sign it without some changes being made. He is especially opposed to that sec tion of the bill providing for state control of the appropriation, distribution and use of water from the irrigation canals. Section 8 of the bill contains the provision for state or territorial control. The President feels that federal control should govern en tirely. He believes that federal supervision will be essential not only to success but to fair and impartial distribution, altogether removed from political of other considerations. The other objections are minor and would probably not stand in the way of the President's approval. present at the conference were

Senator Hansbrough, Representative Metcalf of California, Moody of Oregon and Raeder of Kansas. Senator Hansbrough explained to the President that he had given long and careful study to the feature that is objectionable to the President. He was perfectly willing that the section should be stricken out either by the House or in conference He was satisfied, however, that it would make no difference whether the provision should be stricken out or not, as in several of the states local control would prevail by reason of constitutional provisions. Congress gave these constitutional provisions to the states when they were admitted from territories. Congress could not take out of a state constitution what it put in there. Therefore, in some of the states federal control could not be arranged for by act of Congress.

The President has not taken time to consider this view of the case, but insists that section 8 shall come out. This will be agreed to by the western members of Con-

It is stated that the greatest trouble the irrigation bill has to encounter is the op-House leaders. They are represented as unfriendly to the bill. At least this is said to be the attitude of Speaker Henderson. The bill passed the Senate almost unani-

An Exception in Certain Cases. The President had a talk today with a

R. G. Dyrenforth of the U. V. U. regarding the application of a recent order of the President. The following was submitted to F. Bingham, commander of the Department of the Potomac.

"Mr. President: With regard to the executive order forbidding all officers and employes of the United States of every de-scription, serving in or under any of the executive departments, in Washington, or elsewhere, either directly or indirectly, individually or through associations, to influence, or attempt to influence, in their own interest, any legislation whatever, save through the heads of their respective departments, I respectfully request to be advised whether such order is intended to prohibit Union veterans of the war of the partments from acting with any organization of veterans, such as the Union Veterans' Union, which I have the honor to command, or the Grand Army of the Republic, or on committees of such organizations, to secure desired legislation for the benefit of the Union veterans of the war of the rebellion generally.

Gen. Dyrenforth told the President that his order was so sweeping that some of the veterans who are in the departments and are serving on committees are apprehensive that they might be violating an order of the President.

President Roosevelt said that his order would not cover a case like that presented to him. It would cover the cases of soldiers and others advocating their own cases. The delegation that saw the President was composed of R. G. Dyrenforth, B. F. Bingham, Judge Ivory G. Kimball, J. F. Meacham, A. C. Hawley and P. C. Bain.

Widows Also Have Preference.

Mr. Hawley submitted to the President an inquiry whether, under his recent order giving preference to soldiers in the matter of appointments, widows of soldiers of the civil war are not entitled to the same preference. The President said he thought this ought to be so and said he would have the order construed broadly.

The conference with the President was

satisfactory to the veterans. Two Resignations Received. C. H. Thompson, United States marshal for Oklahoma, has resigned, to engage in private business. Delegate Flynn of Ok-

lahoma saw the President today about the matter. Joseph K. Wood, United States attorney for the second division of Alaska, has also resigned. Wood is serving a term in prison for contempt in connection with the Judge Noyes case. The department was about to take action in his case when his resignation was received. Attorney General Knox was with the

President today in regard to some .atters in his department. Many Visitors Received.

The President today received several delegations of visitors who are in the city. Senator Pritchard presented a number of young lady students of a North Carolina college. Several excursion parties likewise shook hands. Representative William Alden Smith has arranged for the President to meet 250 school teachers of Grand Rap-ids, Mich., on Monday.

The President is not holding public re-ceptions at 12:30 o'clock each day, as indi-

cated in a newspaper story, but he is re-ceiving parties and delegations which are arranged for by senators and representa-tives. There are no receptions outside of

Minnesota's New Capital.

Senator Nelson of Minnesota called on the President, in company with Edgar Weaver. E. E. Corliss, John De Laittre, Channing Seabury, George A. Dutoit and Frank Hanson, members of the commission that is erecting the new state house for Minnesota at St. Paul. The new building is nearing completion. The interior work is yet to be a done, and the members of the commission have come east to study the interior of well-known buildings. They are looking over the Congressional Library and other public buildings. The new capitol of Minnesota is to cost about \$5,000,000, and an interesting of the Congressional Library and other public buildings.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE ernor of Minnesota. With one exception there has been no change in the membership since that time. The Minnesota building is to be probably the finest state house in the United States.

To Be Home for Easter. President Roosevelt is not going to Atlantic City to spend Easter Sunday. He and his family will remain at the White House and will watch the annual Easter egg-rolling festivities in the White House grounds on Monday. This will be an in-teresting event for the Roosevelt children, who have witnessed the prinks of Wash-ington children before, but not under the same conditions as this year.

Ambassader Cambon's Visits. Ambassador Cambon is the most genial mats to visitors from his country who come o Washington. Frequently he goes to the White House to present some Frenchman to the President, and Mr. Roosevelt always gives these callers a good deal of time. Mr. Cambon called today with Hugues Le Roux, an eminent French traveler, who found great pleasure in meeting the chief executive of the United States. Senator Allison and Representative Hull presented George L. Debson of Des Moines,

former secretary of state of lows.

Representative Greene of Massachusetts called with John Duff, the postmaster at Senator Foraker presented friends and Senator Culberson introduced a kinsman. Senators Scott, Cullom, Daniel and Wet-more were among the callers.

The President to Give Diplomas. It is announced that President Boosevelt will deliver the diplomas at the graduating exercises of the Naval Academy at Annap-olis on May 2, the advance date set in order to relieve a dearth in commissioned officers.

It is announced that the name of William Williams of New York, is being considered by the President for the office of Commissioner of Immigration at New York, now held by Thomas Fitchie. Mr. Williams lunched with the President yesterday.

Herman Ridder, editor of the "New York Staats-Zeitung" with a party of friends, called at the White House yesterday and paid their respects to the President.

STRIKE DEFERRED AT LOWELL. Citizens Using Strong Efforts to Maintain Peace.

LOWELL, Mass., March 29 .- At the conclusion of an all-night conference between a committee of citizens and representatives of the textile council of this city, it was announced early today that the threatened strike of the 16,000 cotton mill operatives of this city had been averted for the pres-

The strike order will be deferred for a week at least to give the citizens a chance to use their good offices with the mill managers to bring about the increase in wages demanded by the operatives.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 29 .- Notices of a 10 per cent advance in the wages of operatives were posted today in the cotton mills in Rhode Island and Massachusetts, operated by the Goddard and the Knight interests. It is expected that the Lippitts, who with the Knights and the Goddards practically control the cotton industry of this crote also will be a state of the cotton industry of this crote also will be sent than industry of this state, also will grant the increase. The result of the conference was made known in a statement issued at the close

of the conference, which said: representatives of the labor unions, moved by the appeals of the citizens' com-mittee, have decided to declare the strike off in the interest of the public. The committee recognizing the spirit in which the representatives have met them, have assured them that they will exert their utmost influence to secure for them the increase of wages at the earliest op-

portunity."

TORPEDO BOAT AND BATTLE SHIP Technical Tilt Between the Farragut and Wisconsin.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., March 29 .- The torpedo boat Farragut slipped out of the harbor last night with the design of technically torpedoing the big battle ship Wisconsin, lying at anchor off Coronado Beach. The Wisconsin had been potified that she might expect a visit from the destroyer. The conditions were that the Farragut must get within 1.500 vards of the battle ship before the latter got a searchlight on

When from 1,000 to 800 yards from the battle ship, the latter's searchlights found the Farragut, and a rocket proclaimed the fact. Those on the Farragut claim that they won. On the Wisconsin, however, it was contended that a rocket which the latter sent up long before the destroyer was within 1,500 yards marked the dis-covery of the Farragut, but just why the searchlight was not turned on at that time was not explained.

FOUR MEN DROWNED.

Boat With Nineteen Men Capsizes at

New Orleans. NEW ORLEANS, March 29.-Four men were probably drowned in the Mississippi river while going to their work on the British steamer Atlantean, anchored in midstream. Michael J. Walsh, foreman of a coal yard, employs a large force of men who do work on steamships coming to this port. Just before 7 o'clock a skiff containing nineteen men left the shore for the Atlantean. The craft in trying to land against the side of the ship was capsized and the nineteen men thrown into the water. All but four of them were picked up by means of lines thrown from the Atlanean and by skiffs.

Those who were probably lost were: Ed Thornton, a negro, J. Allen. Cunningham.

J. Cunningnam.
J. Garrity.
The difficulty in communicating with the Atlantean gave rise to the report at first that fourteen men had been drowned. Some of the survivors were picked up after drifting several miles down the river.

SEVENTEEN BACE HORSES BURN. Training Stable of F. T. Colby at De-

troit Destroyed. DETROIT, Mich., March 23.-Seventeen race horses and promising colts were burned to death early today in a fire which de-stroyed the training stable of Frank H. Colby, a well-known driver and trainer in Highland Park. The fire started just before daybreak from some unknown cause and completely destroyed the stable. Sixteen of the horses were burned to death in their stalls. One broke loose and escaped from the burning barn, but the valuable animal was so badly burned that it was necessary to shoot it. Among the horses destroyed were the following: Red Royal; 2:24½, a five-year-old trotting stallion, valued at \$5,000; Marry P. trotter, 2:23½, \$2,000; Moneo, 2:32½, trotting stallion, \$2,000. The King, trotter, 2:23½, \$2,000; Moneo, 2:32½, trotting stallion, \$2,000. The total loss is about \$30,000. Mr. Colby had intended to buy nominations in the Merchants and Manufacturers. \$3,000 stake for 2:24 class trotters at the blue ribbon meeting of the Detroit Driving Club in July for Harry P. and the King. fore daybreak from some unknown cause

LONDON, March 20 John Waltameker tionable strength, for you can blow up St. Interesting fact is that Senator Nelson appeared on Seventh Page.)

I append hereto a list of wenty-three of left Southenment of the favors the christening of the new crubble favors the christening

His Request to Go to the Philippines.

IT IS DISAPPROVED

SECRETARY ROOT'S INDORSE-MENT TO THE PRESIDENT.

The Full Correspondence Sent to Congress in Response to a House Resolution.

The President today sent to Congress the correspondence in reference to General Miles' request to go to the Philippines, in response to a House resolution. It is as follows:

To the House of Representatives: In response to the following resolution of the House of Representatives of March 26, 1902, "Resolved, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, respectfully requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to transmit to the House copies of all correspondence relating to, and papers bearing on, the matter of the reported request of Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, United States army, to be assigned to duty in the Philippine archipelago and to be allowed to put into effect there a plan outlined by him to bring about a cessation of hostilities," I transmit here with copies of all the papers upon which final action in the matter was taken. Since such final action, and since the ir troduction of said resolution, a further memorandum has been added to the papers by Lieutenant General Miles, and I trans mit also a copy thereof together with the

action thereon. THEODORE ROOSEVELT. WHITE HOUSE, March 29, 1902. Gen. Miles' Letter.

Headquarters of the Army, WASHINGTON, February 17, 1902. The Honorable the Secretary of War: Sir: I have the honor to invite attention

to a subject that I have had under consideration for several months, and to request that this letter be laid before the President. It is now three years since the opening of hostilities between the United States forces and those in the Philippine Islands,

and this warfare has been conducted with marked severity. More than 120,000 United States troops have been at different times sent or are now under orders to go to the Philippines and more than 40,000 still remain on duty there, which service, with the assistance of the naval forces, involves an enormouse expenditure of public money as well as the loss of many valuable lives. Indians have been called to the capital for consultation and council, and I have, under authority, sent to Washington many redhanded representatives of different tribes of Indians, the result of which has been a reconciliation, a restoration of confidence the prevention of war and the establishment and continuance of peace within the states and territories.

Our friendly relations with the people of Cuba and Porto Rico have been largely promoted by consultation with the representatives of those islands here in Washington, both before hostilities occurred, during the Spanish war and since; and I have never found any people, whether sav-age, semicivilized or civilized, who were not benefited by candid, frank and honest consultation and council.

In view of the above considerations. make the request that I be authorized to proceed to the Philippine Islands, taking with me ten men whom I may select from Cuba and Porto Rico, whose assistance has been found useful in promoting friendly relations between the people of those islands and the United States, and who could prop erly explain to the Filipinos the be their people have derived through friendly relations with this country, and while there to give such directions as I may deem advisable and judicious for the best disposi-tion of the United States military forces, to the end that they may occupy the mos healthful and strategic positions, with due regard to economy, and be afforded the greatest comfort and benefit; also to take such measures as will tend to restore, as far as possible, confidence to the people of those islands and demonstrate that the purpose of our government is prompted by the highest sense of justice; and that on return-ing I be authorized to bring to the capital such number of representative Filipinos as I may think advisable, in order that they may see and know the advantages of our civilization and realize the disposition of our government toward them, at the same time affording an opportunity for a full consultation, whereby intelligent and defi-nite action may be taken concerning their future destiny. It is confidently believed that such measures could then be taken as would be satisfactory and beneficial to the ten millions of inhabitants of the Philippine

Islands and highly creditable to our government. By this means we would be fully in-formed of the condition and wants of the people of those islands, and they, on the other hand, would become fully apprised of the purpose and final disposition of our government toward them. This need not effect in the slightest degree upon the vices of the military, nor interfere with the civil governments that have been or may be established.

Should this request be approved, I am confident it would result in a better condition of our military forces in that divi-sion, in the cessation of hostilities within a reasonable time, thereby permitting the return of a large number of our troops from those remote and unhealthful stations and, I should hope, in an amicable adjust ment of affairs in those islands which would be satisfactory to the inhabitants thereof as well at to the people of th

Very respectfully, NELSON A. MILES. Lieutenant General, Commanding U. S. Army. Secretary Boot's Indorsement.

WAR DEPARTMENT. WASHINGTON, March 5, 1902. Respectfully forwarded to the President.

disapproved.

The conduct of military affairs in the Philippines by General Chaffee and his predecessors, and the conduct of civil affairs by Governor Taft and his associates in the Philippine commission, have been able and successful. Much more rapid progress has been made toward the com-plete acceptance of American sovereignty, the restoration of peace and the establish right to anticipate when the treaty of Paris was ratified. The plan proposed in the within paper involves practically supercollowing: Red Royal; bild tretting stallion, rry P. strotter, 2:23%, 82,000; which they now exercise. Not only is this without justification in their conduct, but I should regard it as a most unfortunate interference with the present satisfactory progress. There have been exceedingly full, extended and long-continued consultation and counsel between the government of the United States and the leaders of opinion among the insurrectionary Filipinos, resulting in a full understanding and most friend by feeling between by far the greater part of the Filipino people and ourselves, and a participation by many members of the Aguinaldo government in the civil government under American sovereignty.

I append hereto a list of wenty-three of-

CUBAN RECIPROCITY

MEETING OF WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE CALLED MONDAY.

Mr. Babcock Will Vote for the Administration Measure-His Reasons Stated.

Chairman Payne this afternoon called a neeting of the ways and means committee for 10:30 Monday merning to take up the Cuban reciprocity bill and report it to the

Representative Babcock will vote for the bill. In conversation with a Star reporter this afternoon Mr. Babcock announced his position as follows: "I shall vote in committee in accordance

with the instructions given to the committee at the last conference of republicans of the House by a large majority of my party colleagues. It is well known that I was opposed to the measure which was finally adopted in the conference.
"But I return to the House after an ill-

ness of six weeks' duration and find that as a result of five conferences of my republi-can colleagues the administration's bill has

"Regardless of my own views, I am too good a republican to revolutionarily oppose a measure promulgated by the administration and indorsed by more than a majority of the republicans of the House. Such a bill becomes a party bill, and I would vote for it eyen if I were more opposed to its provisions than I am to the bill in question.

It is the purpose of the ways and means leaders, after the bill is reported, to call it up for consideration in the House next

Mr. Payne's Announcement.

The announcement was made after the situation had been thoroughly canvassed by Mr. Payne and his lieutenants and they had satisfied themselves that the Payne bill granting 20 per cent tariff concessions to Cuba commanded sufficient strength to be reported from the committee by republican votes. Mr. Payne's announcement brought assurance that the long and bitterly fought contest was nearing its close in a way sat-isfactory to the reciprocity advocates. While no specific claims were made, it was well understood among the ways and means leaders that reliance could be placed on nine republican members of the com-mittee, or just one more than a majority. Aside from this the inquiries of the ways and means leaders led them to believe that four and possibly five democratic votes would be given to the bill. Their desire, however, had been to report the measure without any reliance on the minority, and this they are now confident of being able to do. There was some prospect, however, of the pairing of members which might re-duce the total strength on each side, but in such equal ratio that the reciprocity measure would continue to have sufficient republican votes to report it without amendment.

DANISH ISLANDS PURCHASE. First Meeting of the House Investigat-

ing Committee. The special committee of seven members of the House, headed by Mr. Dalzell, to investigate the insinuation of bribery in connection with the purchase of the Danish West Indies by this government, held a meeting this morning in the committee room on foreign affairs, and decided to begin the investigation on Tuesday morning

next. Neils Gron, the Dane, whose affidavit in connection with the secret report of Walter Christmas was submitted to the House by Mr. Richardson, will be the first witness. Word has been received from W. C. Brown, whose name was mentioned in th Kinley, that a refutation will be made b him at the convenience of the committee.

THE MEMORIAL BRIDGE ITEM.

To Be Added to the Sundry Civil, Not

the District, Bill The amendment appropriating \$100,000 for the commencement of work on the memorial bridge, approved yesterday by the Senate District committee, was not intended to be added to the District appropriation bill, as was stated in The Star last evening, but to the sundry civil bill, which has always heretofore been the vehicle for that partments. Before beginning this explanaitem. The publication was caused by a slip of the pen at the Capitol, which was for or against any of the pending bills, but corrected immediately afterward, but too in his opinion the establishment of the new corrected immediately afterward, but too late to affect the news reports. The appropriation, if provided, will be carried by clusively by the general government, ac-cording to the established principle with re-gard to this enterprise. Had the item been dded to the District bill half the bridge ost would be borne by the District, which has never been contemplated.

Army Orders.

Captain A. H. Brown, adjutant, 4th Infantry, has been granted four months' leave of absence.

Contract Dental Surgeons G. M. Decker and A.- P. Bacon have been releived from duty in Cuba and ordered to Fort Logan. Col., and Fort Clark, Texas, respectively, for duty. Second Lieut. R. O. Patterson, 29th In-

fantry, has been ordered to Fort Bayard, N. M., for treatment.

Naval Orders.

Commander U. R. Harr's has been detached from the charge of the fifteenth lighthouse district, St. Louis, Mo., and ordered to the Asiatic station for duty. Passed Assistant Surgeon B. R. Ward, from the Boston navy yard to the Lancas-

Assistant Surgeon R. A. Bachmann and Acting Gunners I. Wilbur and T. J. Hurd nave been appointed. Lieut. R. McLean and the following named lieutenants, junior grade, have been commissioned: P. Washington, J. H. Roys, G. B. Rice, E. P. Jessop, H. C. Mustin, R.

Hearing on Code Amendment.

I. Curtin. A. Crenshaw.

Next Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock has been fixed as the date for a hearing on the District code amendment pending before the House committee on the District of Columbia. This date was fixed this morning at a meeting of the subcommittee on judiciary of the District committee of the House, of which Mr. Jenkins is chair-

To Report Pension for Mrs. McKinley. Chairman Sulloway of the House committee on invalid pensions is preparing a report on the bill granting a pension of \$5,000 annually to the widow of President McKinley, and will present it probably next week. The bill has been before a subcommittee for some time, and has now by common consent and without division been favorably recommended by the full committee.

New Barracks at Fort Myer.

Quartermaster General Ludington has approved the plans and has authorized the

DUPLICATION OF WORK

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ing. It's only the article of merit that can stand pub-

licity.

Reports Twice Made on the Same Subject.

COLLECTING STATISTICS

ADVANTAGE OF PROPOSED DE-PARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

Testimony of Prof. Walter F. Wilcox and Prof. W. J. McGee Before a House Committee.

Expert information was given to the House committee on commerce this morning on the subject of the proposed new department of commerce and labor. Prof. Walter F. Wilcox of Cornell University, and an expert of the census bureau, told of statistical duplication in the various government departments, and Prof. W. J. Mc-Gee, ethnologist in charge of the bureau of ethnology, detailed the small beginning. and subsequent growth of all of the government departments.

Duplication of Reports.

Prof. Wilcox was the first to be heard. "We have thus two publications reporting the movement of goods, both at the port of departure and the place of arrival, one coming from the State and the other from the Treasury Department," he said. There was also a duplication of work in compiling wage statistics, the department of labor and the census bureau both doing this work. In this way the government

Mr. Corliss asked if it would not be a good move to give the labor bureau entire control of this subject. The answer was that the census bureau, by reason of its opportunity of getting at the manufacturing establishments of the country, could and did compile much more

was training up two sets of experts.

satisfactory statistics.

The whole inquiry on the part of the census was conducted through the manufacturer. The labor bureau work differed from this in that its statistics were collected from the laborers. The best results could be obtained by carrying on both methods, but having the work done under one head. A striking illustration of another duplia striking inustration of another dupication was in regard to the wheat crop of 1899, which was reported as 661,000,000 bushels by the census office, while the Agricultural Department reported 547,000,000 bushels as the crop for the same period. If this work was carried on by two separate departments criticism was sure to

As to which department should do this work Prof. Wilcox was undecided. Another mix-up which made statistical work unsatisfactory where divided was this: "In the Treasury Department, for instance, Madeira is classed as a part of Euwhile the State Department classes Madeira as 'n Africa," On the question of nationality, he said, the immigration bu-reau of the Treasury Department classed immigrants by race and nationality, while the census office classed foreigners neither

by race nor nationality, but by country of Manufactured and Farm Products. Discussing the line which the census bureau draws between manufactured and agricultural products, Professor Wilcox explained that it was necessary to make this line an arbitrary one. The rule was this: Everything done on the farm is regarded as an agricultural product, while everything produced off the farm is regarded as a manufactured product. In this way wheat and unginned cotton was an agricultural product, while flour and ginned cotton was a manufactured product. Butter and cheese made on the farm was an agricultural profarm was a manufactured product. While this was obviously illogical in some respects it was absolutely necessary to draw this line somewhere. Where it should be drawn in determining the work for the new depart-

the agricultural and other departments, was a most interesting, but difficult question. Department Development. Prof. W. J. McGee, in charge of the bureau of ethnology, gave the committee a comprehensive scientific illustration of the conception and growth of government detion he remarked that he appeared neither

ment of commerce, so as not to conflict with

department would give an opportunity for the co-ordination of the scientific work of the federal government. A diagram which Prof. McGee exhibited gave a view of the comparative growth of the territory, pepulation and wealth of the country, as well as the growth and juris-diction of the government departments. He called attention to the fact that while the growth of the area was great, the growth of population was greater, and that of wealth the greatest of all. In order to transact the federal business, he said, the departments had grown up, like our earlier cities, with crooked and narrow streets. It was now time to lay out the future work of the government in a scientific manner. Prof. McGee will continue his remarks Monday.

JULIUS BERNSTEIN ARRESTED.

Wealthy Cincinnati Pawnbroker Under a Serious Charge. Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 29.-Govern-

ment officers made a most important arrest here today in connecting the gang of post office robbers that had been operating all over the country recently. The gang was led by Jno. Anderson, arrested at Johnstown, Pa., and W. L. Robey, arrested here. Julius Bernstein, a wealthy pawnbroker, is the man arrested. Checks are in the hands of the officers, showing that Bern-stein bought \$2,000 worth of stamps of Anderson, part of which were stelen from Canal Winchester, Chio, and part at Chicago. Bernstein pleaded not guilty, and gave

\$1,000 bail at once.

SNOW STORM IN COLORADO. Eastern Slope of the Rockies Suffers Severe Weather.

DENVER, Col., March 29.-A general storm prevails on the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains in Colorado. Snow has fallen continuously in Denver and vicinity for the past twenty-four hours. At some points on the mountains the storm has reached the proportions of a blizzard. Cattle on the ranges in the northeastern por-tion are suffering severely, being in a too-wcakened condition from exposure and weakened condition from exposure and lack of water to withstand the present storm. Conditions in that section are ex-tremely serious and great losses are almost sure to come.

PREFERS WATER TO WINE.

About Christening Cruiser. DENVER, Col., March 29.-Responding to a letter forwarded to him asking for his opinion in the matter, Secretary of the Navy, John D. Long, says that personally

Secretary Long Responds to Inquiry